Homework #1

[ECE30021/ITP30002] Operating Systems

Mission

- Solve problem 1, 2, and 3
 - Solve the problems on Ubuntu Linux (VirtualBox) using vim and gcc.

Submission

■ Submit a .tgz file containing hw1_1.tgz, hw1_2.c and hw1_3.c on HISNet.

```
"tar cvfz hw1_<student_id>.tgz hw1_1.tgz hw1_2.c hw1_3.c"

(Do not copy&past but type the above command)

াইলাম ইল্ডা
```

 After compression, please check the .tgz file by decompressing in an empty directory.

```
"tar xvfz hw1_<student_id>.tgz"
```

Due date: PM 11:00:00, Mar. 12th

Honor Code Guidelines

■ "과제"

- 과제는 교과과정의 내용을 소화하여 실질적인 활용 능력을 갖추기 위한 교육활동이다. 학생은 모든 과제를 정직하고 성실하게 수행함으로써 과제에 의도된 지식과 기술을 얻기 위해 최선을 다해야 한다.
- 제출된 과제물은 성적 평가에 반영되므로 공식적으로 허용되지 않은 자료나 도움을 획득, 활용, 요구, 제공하는 것을 포함하여 평가의 공정성에 영향을 미치는 모든 형태의 부정행위 는 단호히 거부해야 한다.
- 수업 내용, 공지된 지식 및 정보, 또는 과제의 요구를 이해하기 위하여 동료의 도움을 받는 것은 부정행위에 포함되지 않는다. 그러나, 과제를 해결하기 위한 모든 과정은 반드시 스스로의 힘으로 수행해야 한다.
- 담당교수가 명시적으로 허락한 경우를 제외하고 다른 사람이 작성하였거나 인터넷 등에서 획득한 과제물, 또는 프로그램 코드의 일부, 또는 전체를 이용하는 것은 부정행위에 해당한 다.
- 자신의 과제물을 타인에게 보여주거나 빌려주는 것은 공정한 평가를 방해하고, 해당 학생의 학업 성취를 저해하는 부정행위에 해당한다.
- 팀 과제가 아닌 경우 두 명 이상이 함께 과제를 수행하여 이를 개별적으로 제출하는 것은 부 정행위에 해당한다.
- 스스로 많은 노력을 한 후에도 버그나 문제점을 파악하지 못하여 동료의 도움을 받는 경우도 단순한 문법적 오류에 그쳐야 한다. 과제가 요구하는 design, logic, algorithm의 작성에 있어서 담당교수, TA, tutor 이외에 다른 사람의 도움을 받는 것은 부정행위에 해당한다.
- 서로 다른 학생이 제출한 제출물간 유사도가 통상적으로 발생할 수 있는 정도를 크게 넘어서는 경우, 또는 자신이 제출한 과제물에 대하여 구체적인 설명을 하지 못하는 경우에는 부정행위로 의심받거나 판정될 수 있다.

Problem 0: Install Ubuntu on VirtualBox

- Enable Virtualization Technology in CMOS
 - https://www.qnap.com/ko-kr/how-to/faq/article/intel-vt-x%EC%99%80-amd-svm%EC%9D%84-%ED%99%9C%EC%84%B1%ED%99%94%ED%95%98%EB%8A%94-%EB%B0%A9%EB%B2%95/
 - On many computers, VT is enabled in the default setting.

णाप्य उद्यक्ता

Install Ubuntu on VirtualBox following guide

https://mainia.tistory.com/2379, https://ghostweb.tistory.com/979

- Download and install VirtualBox
 - https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads
 - Install VirtualBox Extension Pack to access host USB devices
 - □ Windows Hangul user name can cause installation problem
- Create a virtual machine on VirtualBox
- Set the number of processors (e.g., 1 -> 4)
 - https://technote.kr/180
 - □ If you cannot modify the number of processors, check whether VT is enabled.
- Install Ubuntu Linux on your virtual machine
 - Download .iso file from https://ubuntu.com/download/desktop
 - □ Recommended version: v20.04

Problem 0: Install Ubuntu on VirtualBox

After installation

- Install frequently used utilities
 - Open a terminal window (press CTRL+ALT+T)
 - □ Run the following command sudo apt install gcc make perl vim → ৭/৫ পুর\ পুরেব

Install Guest Addons

- https://www.itzgeek.com/post/how-to-install-virtualbox-guest-additions-on-ubuntu-20-04/
- https://www.manualfactory.net/11071

Installing Hangul

https://pstudio411.tistory.com/entry/Ubuntu-2004-%ED%95%9C%EA%B8%80-%EC%9E%85%EB%A0%A5-%EB%B0%A9%EB%B2%95

Set a shared folder for file transfer to the host computer

- https://m.blog.naver.com/PostView.nhn?blogId=leejk9592&logNo=221011462890 &proxyReferer=https:%2F%2Fwww.google.com%2F
- Resolving permission issue: http://daplus.net/virtualbox-virtualbox-wirtual

FAQ

- VirtualBox does not support M1 processor, yet.
 - Use UTM and Ubuntu ARM64 instead (https://webnautes.tistory.com/1580)
- If the keyboard does not work while installing Ubuntu, try with other USB keyboard.
- Windows Hangul user id can cause installation problem.
 - In this case, temporarily create an English user id and install VirtualBox.

Problem 1: Practice Linux and VIM

- Read the following tutorials carefully to learn basic commands of UNIX/Linux and vim editor:
 - Learn UNIX in 10 minutes
 - https://networking.ringofsaturn.com/Unix/learnUNIXin10minutes.php
 - Vim tutorial on youtube (22 min.)
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GWo_MxMIJJ4
 - Learn vi/vim in 50 lines and 15 minutes
 - https://www.perlmonks.org/?node_id=333737

Note!



- vim commands i, a, A, o, O, p, P, dd and yy are frequently used.
- Search the Internet for the dot (.) command of vim.
 - It's a very convenient command that repeats previous command.

.vimrc file

Using vi, create a text file '.vimrc' in your home directory with the following content.

```
set nu: line number 됩시
set tabstop=4: tob는 된 때마나 나한 라이
set ai: auto intentation (자동 등떠쓰기)
set background=dark: 대정되면 감안식
syntax on: 그들의 명명이 꿈들이 따라 식산은 다르게 해당.
```

Problem 1: Practice Linux and VIM

Mission

- 1. Write, compile and run the add.c program on Ubuntu.
 - □ vim add.c
- # Then, type the add.c program.
- □ gcc add.c
- □ ₀/a.out
- 2. Compress add.c and a.out into hw1_1.tgz, then decompress it in another directory.
 - tar cvfz hw1_1.tgz add.c a.out
- 3. Create a directory 'Test'. \$ mkdir Test
- 4. Enter the 'Test' directory. \$ d test
- 5. Uncompress the hw1_1.tgz into the 'Test' directory.
 - □ tar xvfz ../hw1_1.tgz
- 6. Copy the hw1_1.tgz file to the shared folder
 - sudo hw1_1.tgz <shared_folder>
 - □ Then, check whether hw1_1.tgz is in the shared directory of the host computer
- 7. Shutdown the virtual machine
 - □ sudo shutdown now

add.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
   int a = 0, b = 0, sum = 0;
   printf("Input two integers: ");
   scanf("%d %d", &a, &b);
   sum = a + b;
   printf("%d + %d = %d\foralln", a, b, sum);
   return 0;
```



- # of CPU cores
- CPU model name
- Total memory
- Average workload for previous 1min, 5min, and 15min

Example

```
$ ./hw1_2
# of processor cores = 4
CPU model = Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-6700K CPU @ 4.00GHz
MemTotal = 16647172
loadavg1 = 0.520000, loadavg5 = 0.580000, loadavg15 = 0.590000
```

Guideline

- 1. Explore the following files (e.g., open with vim editor) to find the above information
 - Open /proc/cpuinfo with vim and find information about CPU
 - Open / proc/meminfo with vim and find information about memory
 ান্ধ্যাপু (kennel ৭লা 있는 병수들의 হাল কুল্ম পুলান্ত); ১৯৮ ওব্যাস
 - Open /proc/loadavg with vim and find average workload
 - * The files under /proc are virtual files showing kernel variables.
- 2. Write a C program that retrieves the above information from /proc/* files.
 - □ Use UNIX file system calls (open(), close(), read() functions) rather than C standard functions.

Standard func: OS myste func olfst tel ex) fopen, freed...

/proc/cpuinfo

processor : 0

vendor_id : GenuineIntel

cpu family : 6

model : 94

model name : Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-6700K CPU @ 4.00GHz

stepping : 3

microcode : 0xfffffff

cpu MHz : 4001.000

cache size : 256 KB

physical id : 0



- open(): http://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man2/open.2.html
- close(): http://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man2/close.2.html
- read(): http://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man2/read.2.html
- write(): http://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man2/write.2.html
- If necessary, read other internet documents to understand UNIX file system call.
- To read a string to the end of line, use ReadTextLine() on the next page.
 - int ReadTextLine(int file_descriptor, char str[], int max_len);
 - Arguments
 - file_descriptor: a file descriptor returned by open()
 - str, max_len: a text buffer (and buffer size) to provide the result
 - Return value:
 - □ 0: success
 - □ EOF: no more text to read
- Use sscanf() to retrieve strings or numbers from a text line.



UNIX File I/O

```
#include <stdio.h>
                                                                               write(fd, out_buffer, LENGTH);
       #include <string.h>
                                                                               close(fd);
       #include <unistd.h> POSIX 원제제 API에 대한 Access를 제품하는 header file
                                                                               // writing file
       #include <fcntl.h> Linux 시스템에서 덜러진 파일의 속성을 내려오거나 설정 학교에 사용
                                                                               printf("Reading file ₩"%s₩".₩n", FILE_NAME);
                                                                               char in_buffer[LENGTH] = { 0 };
       #define FILE_NAME "test.txt"
                                                                               fd = open(FILE_NAME, O_RDONLY);
                                                                                                      일기 전용으로 파일을 면다
       #define LENGTH 128
                                                                               if(fd < 0)
                                                                                     printf("Failed to open %s to read.\u00c4n". FILE NAME);
       int main()
                                                                                     return -1;
                                                                               read(fd. in_buffer, LENGTH);
             int fd = 0;
                                                                               close(fd);
             // writing file
             char out_buffer[LENGTH] = { 0 };
                                                                               printf("Read ₩"%s₩" from file ₩"%s₩".₩n". in buffer.
                                                                          FILE_NAME);
             strcpy(out_buffer, "Hello, World!");
                                                                               return 0;
             printf("Writing ₩"%s₩" into file ₩"%s₩".₩n", out_buffer,
       FILE_NAME);
                                              쓰기 전통으로 파일을 면다
             fd = open(FILE_NAME, O_CREAT | O_WRONLY,
       S IRWXU);
                                  만약 Path name 파일이 혼자하지 않을 경우생성
도유자이에 왕기, if(fd < 0){
쓰기실행 권한을 한다 printf("Failed to open %s to write.₩n", FILE_NAME);
                  return -1;
```

ReadTextLine()

Read and fully understand this code.

```
// global variables
     char buffer[BUFFER_SIZE];
                                                                         if(buffer_size == 0){
     int buffer_size = 0;
                                                                            if(i == 0)
     int buffer_pos = 0;
                                                                               ret = EOF;
                                                                            break;
     int ReadTextLine(int fd. char str[], int max_len)
        int i = 0;
                                                                         while(i < max_len -1
        int i = 0;
                                                                         && buffer_pos < buffer_size){
                      return 张 HMT- 위치한 location, 실패시 -1 return
        int ret = 0:
                                                                            str[j++] = buffer[buffer_pos++];
       함수의 Seek Pointer(914)를 MSH는 함수; 파일의 달강부명 있고 싶을 때사용
                                                                            if(str[j-1] == \frac{1}{1000} \cdot \frac{1}{1000} \cdot \frac{1}{1000} = 10){
        // if current position is 0, reset buffer size and pos
                                                                                              // to remove LF
        if(iseek(fd, 0, SEEK_CUR) == 0)
           buffer_pos = buffer_size = 0;
                                                                               max_len = j; // to terminate outer loop
                                                                               break;
                                                                                             // break inner loop
        while(j < max_len - 1){
        if(buffer_pos == buffer_size){
세2원 월 왕때 buffer[0] = 0;
              buffer_size = read(fd, buffer, BUFFER_SIZE);
存砂蜡
             puffer_pos = 0; return: 2 of Gilotele byte 3-1.
                                                                      str[j] = 0;
              ५ भे में हेणा भे साल से होर्स (char)
              → 일모있는데이터의 index
                                                                      return ret;
```

- Write function ParseCommand() that parses command into arguments
 - void ParseCommand(char *command, int *argc, char *argv[]);
 - command: command string to parse.
 - Ex) "Is -al", "cat readme.txt", etc.
 - argc: pointer to provide the number of arguments (output parameter)
 - □ argv: argument list (output parameter)
 - \square argv[i] should contain the address of command[from], where from is the start index of the i^{th} argument.
 - \square Put '\overline{\psi 0}' to command [to], where to is the end index of the i^{th} argument.
 - □ Fill argv[argc] with NULL to indicate the end of argument list.

Example) Combined with main() on the next page,

```
// the underlined commands are typed by the user
$ <u>ls -al</u>
argc = 2
argv[0] = Is
argv[1] = -al
argv[2] = (nil)
$ tar cvfz homework.tgz *.c
argc = 4
argv[0] = tar
argv[1] = cvfz
argv[2] = homework.tgz
argv[3] = *.c
argv[4] = (nil)
$ quit
Bye!
```

```
#define MAX_CMD 2048
#define MAX_ARG 256
void ParseCommand(char *command, int *argc, char *argv[]);
int main()
      char command[MAX_CMD];
      command[0] = command[MAX_CMD-1] = 0; // for safety
      int argc = 0;
     char *argv[MAX_ARG] = { NULL };
                                                                   Null 水 관락 일이들일 코따 문자수
      while(1){
                                                                                                                                                   → 문자명을 잃어들일 SHeom의 File객체를 가라키는 Pointer
            printf("$ ");
           fgets(command, MAX_CMD - 1, stdin); --> 명성이 한글 단위
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               (4) Stolin: Stondord in
             command[strlen(command)-1] = 0; // trim ₩r
             if(strcmp(command, "quit") == 0 || strcmp(command, "exit") == 0)
                     break;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              // TO DO: implement this function
             ParseCommand(command, &argc, argv);
             printf("argc = %d\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\u00ac\
             for(int i = 0; i < argc; i++)
                 printf("argv[%d] = %s\u00ac\u00acn", i, argv[i]);
             printf("argv[%d] = %p₩n", argc, argv[argc]);
                                                                                                                                                                                                                             // argv[argc] must be NULL
      printf("Bye!₩n");
      return 0;
```